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APPLICANT: NIPPON STEEL CORP:

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TITLE

: METHOD FOR PICKLING NICKEL-BASE STAINLESS STEEL SHEET

ABSTRACT: PURPOSE: To enable the pickling of Ni-base stainless by sulfuric acid at a low cost, in Ni-base stainless, by enabling its whitening treatment after pickling by sulfuric acid.

> CONSTITUTION: An Ni-base stainless steel sheet is pickled by sulfuric acid. After that, the surface of the steel sheet is subjected to cleaning treatment by a whitening pickling soln. having 0.5 to 20wt.%. hydrochloric acid concn. and 3 to 20wt.% nitric acid concn., and thereafter, washing treatment is executed. The whitening pickling soln, furthermore may contain a surfactant constituted of a urea compound and organic acid by 1 to 5wt.%. In this way, the pickling of Ni-base stainless is made possible, and remarkable effects such as the reduction of equipment and building cost, the reduction of acid soln. running cost, the elimination of nitric and hydrofluoric acid sludge treatment, the evasion of the risk to hydrofluoric acid, the reduction of equipment maintenance cost or the like are given. Moreover, in a line in which both of Cr and Ni-base stainless are produced, the equipment, operating time and cost required for the change of the son, are made needless.

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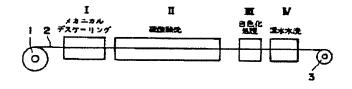
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(54) 【発明の名称】 Ni系ステンレス鋼板の酸洗方法

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 Ni系ステンレスにおいて、硫酸酸洗後の白 色化処理を可能にすることにより、コストの安いNi系 ステンレスの硫酸酸洗を可能とする。

【構成】 Ni系ステンレス鋼板の硫酸酸洗後、塩酸 0. 5~20重量%、硝酸3~20重量%の濃度の白色 化酸洗液で当該鋼板の表面の洗浄処理を行い、その後、 水洗処理を行う。白色化酸洗液にはさらに、尿素化合物 と有機酸からなる界面活性剤を1~5重量%含むものと することができる。これにより、Ni系ステンレスの確 酸酸洗が可能となり、設備建設費の低減、酸液ランニン グコストの低減、硝弗酸スラッジ処理の解消、弗酸に対 する危険性の回避、設備メンテナンス費用の低減等の顕 著な効果がある。また、Cr及びNi系ステンレス両者 とも生産するラインでは液切替に必要な設備、作業時 間、費用が不要となる。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 Ni系ステンレス鋼板の硫酸酸洗後、塩酸0.5~20重量%、硝酸3~20重量%の濃度の白色化酸洗液で当該鋼板の表面の洗浄処理を行い、その後、水洗処理を行うことを特徴とするNi系ステンレス鋼板の酸洗方法。

【請求項2】 白色化酸洗液にはさらに、尿素化合物と 有機酸からなる界面活性剤を1~5重量%含む、請求項 1記載のNi系ステンレス鋼板の酸洗方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、N i 系 (オーステナイト系) ステンレス鋼板の酸洗方法に関するものである。 【0002】

【従来の技術】C r 系ステンレス鋼板の脱スケール方法 としては、特開昭 6 4 - 2 8 8 号公報に開示されている ように、硫酸酸洗を行うことが一般的である。

【0003】ところが、Ni系ステンレスを硫酸酸洗した場合、仕上がり表面が黒色化し、品質の確保が困難となる。この黒色スマットはブラッシング等のメカニカルな方法では除去できない。

【0004】そこで、Ni系ステンレス鋼板の熱間圧延 後の表面酸化スケールを除去する方法として、従来は、 熱延鋼板にショットプラスト等のメカニカルデスケーリ ングを施した後、適正温度に予熱して適正濃度の硝弗酸 水溶液で酸洗する方法(特開昭61-245912号公 報、特開昭61-49706号公報等)や、中性塩電解 等の方式が採られている。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところが、硝弗酸水溶液で酸洗する方法では、強酸を用いるため、酸洗槽及び循環系の設備を硝弗酸に適用可能な耐酸構造とする必要があり、初期設備コスト及び設備維持コストが高いという問題があり、また、中性塩電解法では、酸コスト及び電解コストが高いという問題があった。

【0006】本発明が解決すべき課題は、Ni系ステンレスにおいて、硫酸酸洗後の白色化処理を可能にすることにより、コストの安いNi系ステンレスの硫酸酸洗を可能とすることにある。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記課題を解決するため、本発明のNi系ステンレス鋼板の酸洗方法は、Ni系ステンレス鋼板の硫酸酸洗後、塩酸0.5~20重量%、硝酸3~20重量%の濃度の白色化酸洗液で当該鋼板の表面の洗浄処理を行い、その後、水洗処理を行うものである

【0008】前記白色化酸洗液にはさらに、尿素化合物と有機酸からなる界面活性剤を1~5重量%含むものを用いることができる。

[0009]

【作用】本発明においては、まず硫酸酸洗によりデスケーリングを行い、黒色化した表面を硝酸と塩酸の混合酸で洗うことにより表層を除去し、Ni系ステンレス特有

の銀白色の表面を得た後、残留酸を水で洗う。このとき、白色化酸洗液に界面活性剤を加えることにより、鋼板表面の過剰溶削による歩留低下防止及び窒素酸化物ガ

ス(NOrガス)の発生抑制を行う。

[0010]

【実施例】以下、本発明を実施例を参照しながら具体的に説明する。図1は本発明の酸洗工程を示す概略図である。図中1は熱延鋼板2を巻きつけたホットコイル、3は酸洗済コイルである。ホットコイル1と酸洗済コイル3との間には、メカニカルデスケーリング工程I、本発明の硫酸酸洗工程II、白色化処理工程III及び温水水洗工程IVが行われる。メカニカルデスケーリング工程Iは、公知のショットブラスト等で鋼板2表面のスケールにクラックを入れ、粗大なスケールを除去する。次の硫酸酸洗工程IIでは、90℃に加熱した濃度硫酸300g/リットルの酸を鋼板に浸漬するか吹き付ける。図2は20酸洗時間と溶削量の関係を示したもので、4μmの溶削が行われる60秒程度で酸洗を終了する。

【0011】ついで、HNO』とHC1を混合した酸液に、尿素化合物と有機酸からなる界面活性剤5%を加えた白色化酸洗液に鋼板を浸漉するか吹き付ける。

【0012】図3はHNO:とHCIの濃度を変えていった場合の鋼板の表面の色の変化を示したものである。図中のプロットのマークの○は白色、△は灰色(検査可の限界)、×は黒(検査不能)を示している。Cr系ステンレスではHNO:5~20%単独で白色化できるが、NI系ステンレスでは、HCIが0%の場合は白色化しなかった。

【0013】図4はHC1を5%で固定した場合のHNO。の濃度による板表面の色を、図5はHNO。を15%で固定した場合のHC1の濃度による板表面の色をそれぞれ示している。

【0014】 これらの測定結果が示すように、HNO: の濃度3~20%、HClの濃度0.5~20%が好適 範囲であることが判明した。

【0015】この濃度以上では、酸の濃度が高くなり過40 ぎて無駄であるとともに、次の水洗工程で余分な水を要する。

[0016]

【発明の効果】上述したように、本発明によれば、有効な白色化処理を後で行うようにしたことにより、NI系ステンレスの硫酸酸洗が可能となり、同ステンレスに広く利用されている、硝酸及び弗酸の混合液の使用をCr系ステンレスにて広く利用されている硫酸に変更できるため、設備建設費の低減、酸液ランニングコストの低減、硝弗酸スラッジ処理の解消、弗酸に対する危険性の

50 回避、設備メンテナンス費用の低減等の顕著な効果があ

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る。また、Cr及びNi系ステンレス両者とも生産する ラインでは液切替に必要な設備、作業時間、費用が不要 となる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明の酸洗工程を示す概略図である。

【図2】 酸洗時間と溶削量の関係を示したグラフである。

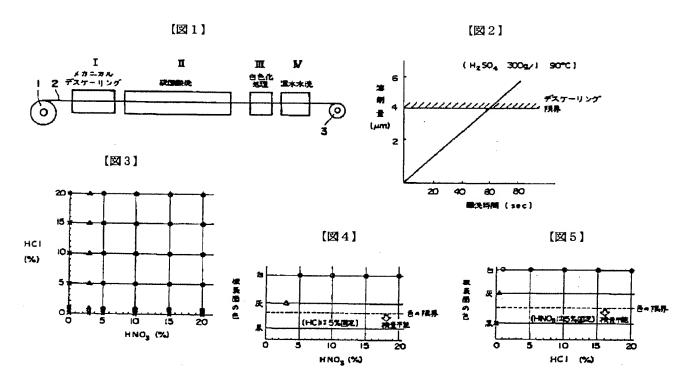
【図3】 HNO、とHC1の濃度を変えていった場合の鋼板の表面の色の変化を示したグラフである。

【図4】 HC1の濃度を固定し、HNO3の濃度を変えていった場合の鋼板の表面の色の変化を示したグラフである。

【図5】 HNO。の濃度を固定し、HC1の濃度を変えていった場合の鋼板の表面の色の変化を示したグラフである。

【符号の説明】

1 ホットコイル、2 鋼板、3 酸洗済コイル



フロントページの続き

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(54) METHOD FOR PICKLING NICKEL-BASE STAINLESS STEEL SHEET

PURPOSE: To enable the pickling of Ni-base stainless by sulfuric acid at a low cost, in Ni-base stainless, by enabling its whitening treatment after pickling by sulfuric acid. CONSTITUTION: An Ni-base stainless steel sheet is pickled by sulfuric acid. After that, the surface of the steel sheet is subjected to cleaning treatment by a whitening pickling soln. having 0.5 to 20wt.% hydrochloric acid concn. and 3 to 20wt.% nitric acid concn., and thereafter, washing treatment is executed. The whitening pickling soln, furthermore may contain a surfactant constituted of a urea compound and organic acid by 1 to 5wt.%. In this way, the pickling of Ni-base stainless is made possible, and remarkable effects such as the reduction of equipment and building cost, the reduction of acid soln. running cost, the elimination of nitric and hydrofluoric acid sludge treatment, the evasion of the risk to hydrofluoric acid, the reduction of equipment maintenance cost or the like are given. Moreover, in a line in which both of Cr and Ni-base stainless are produced, the equipment, operating time and cost required for the change of the son, are made needless.

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CLAIMS

(Claim(s))
[Claim 1] The acid-weshing approach of nickel system stainless steel plate characterized by for the whitening acid-weshing liquid of the concentration of 0.5 - 20 % of the weight of hydrochloric acids and 3 - 20 % of the weight of intric acids performing washing processing of the face of the steel plate concerned after sulfuric-acid acid washing of nickel system stainless steel plate, and performing rinsing processing after that.
[Claim 2] The acid-washing approach of nickel system stainless steel plate according to claim 1 which contains in whitening acid-washing liquid further the surfactant which consists of a urea compound and an organic acid one to 5% of the weight.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the acid-washing approach of nickel system

[Description of the Prior Art] As the descaling approach of Cr system stainless steel plate, it is common to perform sulfurio-acid acid washing as indicated by JP.64-288.A. [0003] However, when sulfurio-acid acid washing of the nickel system stainless steel is carried to the control of the

out, a result front face black-izes and reservation of quality becomes difficult. This black smut is

out, a result front face black-rizes and reservation of quality becomes difficult. This black smult unremovable by the mechanical brushing approach.

[0004] Then, as an approach of removing the scaling scale after hot rolling of nickel system stainless steel plate, after performing mechanical descaling, such as shot blasting, to hot rolled sheet steel conventionally, the approaches (JP,61–245912A, JP,61–49706.A, etc.) of carrying out a preheating to proper temperature and carrying out acid weshing in the nitric-hydrofluoric acid water solution of proper concentration and methods, such as neutral salt electrolysis, are taken. taken. [0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, by the approach of carrying out acid washing in a nitric-hydrofluoric acid water solution, in order to use strong acid, the facility of a pickling tank and the circulatory system needed to be made into acid-proof structure applicable to nitric-hydroffuoric acid, and there was a problem that initial facility cost and facility maintenance cost were high, and there was a problem that acid cost and electrolysis cost v

high, with a neutral selt electrolytic decomposition process.

[0006] The technical problem which this invention should solve is by enabling whitening processing after sulfurion-acid acid washing in nickel system stainless steel to make possible sulfurior-acid acid washing of nickel system stainless steel with cheap cost. [0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve said technical problem, the acid-washing ineans for coloring the Property in order to some seat technical proposen, the acco-washing approach of nickel system stainless steel plate of this invention performs washing processing of the front face of the steel plate concerned after suffuric-acid acid washing of nickel system stainless steel plate with the whitening acid-washing liquid of the concentration of 0.5 - 20 % of the weight of hydrochloric acids, and 3 - 20 % of the weight of hydrochloric acids, and performs rinsing

the weight of ryorochione acids, and 3 = 20 % of the weight of notice acids, and performs ressing processing after that.

[0008] What contains further the surfactant which consists of a urea compound and an organic acid one to 5% of the weight can be used for said whitening acid—weeking liquid. [6000]

[Function] In this invention, after removing a surface and obtaining the front face of silver white peculiar to nickel system stainless steel by sulfuric—acid acid washing's performing descaling first, and washing the black—ized front face from the mixed acid of a nitric acid and a hydrochloric acid, a residual acid is washed with water. At this time, yield fall prevention by the superfluous scarfing on the front face of a steel plate and generating control of nitroger—oxides

(NOX gas) are performed by adding a surfactant to whitening acid-washing liquid [0010]

sple] Hereafter, this invention is explained concretely, referring to an example. Drawing I is [Example] Hereafter, this invention is explained concretely, referring to an example. Drawing it the schematic diagram showing the acid-washing process of this invention. The hot coil with which one in drawing twisted hot rolled sheet steel 2, and 3 are acid-washing finishing coils. Between a hot coil 1 and the acid-washing finishing coil 3, they are the mechanical descaling process I, the sulfuricmacid acid-washing process II of this invention, and the whitening down stream processing III. And the warm water rinsing process IV is performed. The mechanical descaling process I puts a crack into the scale of steel plate 2 front face with well-known should be acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face with well-known should be acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face with well-known should be acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face with well-known should be acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face with well-known should be acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face with well-known should be acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face with well-known should be acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face with well-known should be acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face with well-known should be acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face with well-known should be acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face with well-known should be acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face with well-known should be acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face with well-known should be acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face with well-known should be acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face with well-known should be acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face acid to the scale of the plate 2 front face acid the scale of the plate 2 front face acid the scale of the plate 2 front face acid the scale of the plate 2 front face 2 front fac blasting etc., and removes a big and rough scale. At the following sulfuric-acid acid-washing process II, it sprays whether the acid of 300g/l. of concentration sulfuric acids heated at 90 degrees C is immersed in a steel plate. Drawing 2 is what showed the relation between acidwashing time amount and the amount of scarfing, and ends acid washing in about 60 seconds when 4-micrometer scarfing is performed. [0011] Subsequently, HNO3 it sprays whether a steel plate is immersed on the whitening acid-washing liquid which added 5% of surfactants which become the acid liquid which mixed HCI from

washing liquid which added 5% of surfactants which become the acid liquid which mixed HCI from a urea compound and an organic acid.

[0012] Drawing 3 is HNO3. Change of the color of the front face of the steel plate at the time of changing the concentration of HCI is shown. In O of the mark of the plot in drawing, white and ** shows pay (limitation which can be inspected) and x shows black (inspection impossible). Although it could whiten independently HNO3.5 to 20% by Cr. system stainless steel, when HCI was 0%, it did not whiten by nickel system stainless steel.

[0013] Drawing 4 is HNO3 at the time of fixing HCI at 5%. Drawing 5 is a color on the front face of a plate by ocncentration HNO3. The color on the front face of a plate by the concentration of HCI at the time of fixing at 15% is shown, respectively.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]
[Brief Description of the Drawings]
[Drawing 1] it is the schematic diagram showing the acid—washing process of this invention.
[Drawing 2] it is the graph which showed the relation between acid—washing time amount and the amount of scarfing.
[Drawing 3] HNO3 it is the graph which showed change of the color of the front face of the steel plate at the time of changing the concentration of HCI.
[Drawing 4] The concentration of HCI is fixed and it is HNO3, it is the graph which showed change of the color of the front face of the steel plate at the time of changing concentration.
[Drawing 5] HNO3 it is the graph which showed change of the color of the front face of the steel plate at the time of fixing concentration and changing the concentration of HCI.
[Description of Notations]

1 Hot Coil, 2 Steel Plate, 3 Acid—Washing Finishing Coil

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